





# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1893.

NUMBER 112

**The Daily Gazette**  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY  
MOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

**TERMS:**  
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CASH IN ADVANCE.

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Two lines of matter, or its equivalent in space,  
constitute a square.

1 Square 1 day.	\$ 75
do 2 days.	1 00
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do 1 week.	5 00
do 2 weeks.	9 00
do 1 month.	15 00
do 2 months.	28 00
do 3 months.	40 00
do 6 months.	75 00
do 1 year.	125 00
do 2 years.	225 00
do 3 years.	325 00
do 4 years.	425 00
do 5 years.	525 00
do 6 years.	625 00
do 7 years.	725 00
do 8 years.	825 00
do 9 years.	925 00
do 10 years.	1025 00

Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year each  
for 2 lines; \$1.00 per year for each additional line.  
Special Notice (double and charged accordingly).  
Ordinary notices, 50 cents per line per week.  
Notices of Meetings, Charitable Societies, etc.,  
advertising free of charge.

Advertisements not accompanied with directions will  
be inserted in full, and charged accordingly.  
All transient advertisements must be paid for in  
advance. This rule will not be varied from  
advertising bills collectible quarterly.

**BUSINESS DIRECTORY.**

**NOAH NEWELL,**  
Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Lap-  
pin's block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

**W. C. COLLINS, M. D.,**  
Homoeopath and Surgeon. Office at Bell's Hotel, 2nd  
Floor, Janesville, Wis.

**W. J. BARROWS,**  
Physician and Surgeon, 1006 and residence corner of  
Madison and Main Streets.

**M. J. JOHNSON,**  
D. D. S., Janesville and South Block, over the  
Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

**KNOWLTON & JOHNSON,**  
Attorneys at Law, 114 1/2 Main Block, Janesville, Wis.

**J. A. JOHNSON,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, office under Central  
Bank, Janesville, Wis.

**JOHN M. CASE,**  
Attorney at Law, Office in Smith's block, west end of  
the bridge, Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wis.

**J. M. MAY,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's  
block, opposite Janesville Hotel, Main Street,  
Janesville, Wis.

**Y. O. O. F.,**  
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Laplin's Block,  
Wednesday evening of each week.

**WILLARD MERRILL,**  
Attorney at Law and United States Court Commis-  
sioner, Office in Laplin's Block, Janesville, Wis.

**MILNER & FRASER,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers  
block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

**MERRILL & GONSTOCK,**  
Attorneys at Law, Office, Laplin's Block, Janesville,  
Wisconsin.

**WILLARD MERRILL,**  
Attorney at Law, U. S. Court Commissioner, 1006  
Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

**G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,**  
Homoeopathist and Surgeon, Office and residence,  
corner of Madison and Main Streets, Janesville,  
Wisconsin.

**SANFORD A. HUDSON,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Myrtle  
block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

**H. A. PATTERSON,**  
Attorney at Law and United States Court Commis-  
sioner, Office on Main Street, nearly opposite the Amer-  
ican Express Office.

**BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Laplin's  
block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts of Title  
and Loan Money.

**NEW YORK CASH STORE,**  
Smith & Bostwick, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Dry Goods, Crockery, Lamp Glass, Boots and Shoes,  
Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and  
every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest cash  
prices.

**The Rochester**  
**BOOT & SHOE STORE!**

**W. A. REYNOLDS,**  
No. 4, Jackson & Smith's Block,  
Next Door to the Rock Co. Bank.

**Another Large Arrival**  
**Crockery & Glassware**  
**WHEELLOCK'S**  
Just received the best stock of White Granite and  
all kinds of Crockery ever brought to this town.  
Also, a large and fine assortment of various kinds of  
HOUSE KEEPING GOODS!  
The best stock of Table Glassware in the west, Plate  
Ware, Table Utensils, Tea Trays of all sizes, etc., etc.  
Janesville, June 24th.

**Go to Wheellock's**  
Also, a large and fine assortment of various kinds of  
HOUSE KEEPING GOODS!  
The best stock of Table Glassware in the west, Plate  
Ware, Table Utensils, Tea Trays of all sizes, etc., etc.  
Janesville, June 24th.

**Lamps at Wheellock's**  
RECEIVED this day, a large assortment of Lamps,  
from the best of the east and will be sold low.  
Some brought here and some very pretty patterns. Large  
assortment of all kinds.

**LAMP GOODS**  
Crystal Chandeliers, Burners to suit, Wicks, Wicks,  
Burners, Globes, Shades, Brackets and Hangers, Gas  
sockets for holding Kerosene Lamps, New Lamps to  
burn without chimneys, Hall Lamps. Also the best  
assortment of

**CROCKERY**  
ever brought to this town. Plain and Gold Band  
China, Plated Ware, Table Utensils, Glass Ware, etc.,  
Janesville, October 17, 1892.

**Another Large Invoice of**  
**PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!**  
JUST received at the Janesville Literary Empor-  
ium, corner of Main and Madison Streets, a large  
assortment of

**Magie's Currency Pocket-Books!**  
To hold your UNCLE SAMUEL'S Postage Currency,  
every man, woman and child will want one. Sold  
at

**Gilt and Rosewood Frames,**  
A large arrival just received at  
SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.

**CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.**

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

**FAIRBANKS**  
**STANDARD**  
**SCALES**  
OF ALL KINDS.

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LETTER  
PRESSSES, ETC.

**FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,**  
171 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in Janesville by R. J. RICHARDSON,  
at the

Beckwith & Co. Building, Janesville, Wis.

Call at the Store of

**RICE, GAUL & RICE**  
and see the best assortment of

**HOOP SKIRTS**  
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

We have just received, direct from the manufacturers,  
large quantities of Hoop Skirts, and now offer the following  
prices to ladies at the lowest prices.

**BRADLEY'S INMORTAL CLASPED.**  
DO DIAMOND TIE.  
SUTHERLAND'S GORE TRAIL KID

DO BRIDAL TIE.  
DO QUAKER TIE.  
DO NARROW TIE.

We have the BEST and LARGEST assortment for

**YOUNG LADIES, MISSES, AND**  
**CHILDREN'S SKIRTS**  
to be found in the city.

**MORE NEW GOODS!**  
CHEAPER GOODS.  
Better Goods.

Just received at

**Sutherland's Bookstore!**  
consisting of splendid new styles of

Wall Papers, Tassels and Curtain Cord.

Also

**PORTFOLIOS OF ALL SIZES.**  
**Bankers & Lawyers Cases,**  
**POCKET BOOKS, WALLETES AND PORTFOLIOS,**  
together with a large variety of choice

**Miscellaneous and Toy Books, Etc.**  
Sutherland's Bookstore is the

**PLACE TO GET GOOD AND CHEAP GOODS!**  
March 6th, 1893.

**WALL PAPERS!**  
A NOVELTY new supply of spring Wall Papers, em-  
bracing a large variety of

**Beautiful Patterns,**  
Just received and for sale cheap at

**SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.**  
P. S.—Remember that Sutherland has a larger stock  
of Wall Papers than any other store in the city.

March 24th, 1893.

**WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.**  
THE BEST arrival of the season just received at

**SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE.**  
Gray Papers, Blue Papers, White Papers, Colored Pa-  
pers, Grained Papers, Stain Papers, Match Pa-  
pers, Decoration Papers, Gold Papers,  
together with a splendid assortment of

**PAPER SHADES.**  
N. B.—The fact that I am selling more paper than  
all others in the city is evidence that Sutherland's  
Bookstore is

**IS THE PLACE**  
to purchase Paper Hangings.

**REMEMBER**  
that the only Wholesale and Retail

**Book and Paper House**  
in Janesville, is located in the

Corner of Jackson & Smith's New Block.

Go there if you would

**Buy Cheap.**  
O. J. DEARBORN.

**Wall Paper; Wall Paper.**  
RECEIVED this day, direct from the manufacturers,  
another very large invoice of elegant

**Wall Papers and Borders,**  
all of which were brought previous to the advance in  
paper goods, and which we will

**Sell Cheap**  
than any other house in the city.

O. J. DEARBORN, at the Corner Store,  
Janesville, April 27th, 1893.

**WANTED!**  
A GOOD Wood Worker, immediately. Apply at

O. J. DEARBORN, 114 1/2 Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

A large assortment of Crockery constantly on hand  
and for sale at

**MUNSELL'S.**  
Reporting done on short notice at

**MUNSELL'S.**  
Janesville, Wis.

**The American Encyclopedia,**  
COMPLETE in 12 volumes, 8vo shop, at the Old  
Price, \$2.50 per volume.

**RECEIVED THIS DAY.**  
SOME heavy Brown Paper, which we will sell by the  
yard, manufactured expressly for putting under  
carpets.

O. J. DEARBORN.

**ROCK COUNTY BANK,**  
Janesville, Directors: Wisconsin.

T. JACKMAN, J. H. LEASE, J. B. CROSBY,  
M. B. FITZ, S. W. SMITH, S. G. BAILEY.

Particular attention paid to collections.  
Signatures on the principal cities of the United  
States and Great Britain, and on all other cities.  
Will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit,  
and buy and sell Gold and Silver at the market rates.  
J. H. LEASE, Cashier.

**NEW LEATHER STORE**  
ON MAIN STREET SIX DOORS SOUTH OF MIL-  
WAUKEE STREET.

I have just received a large and well assorted stock

**LEATHER,**  
FROM THE BEST

**Eastern and European Tanneries**  
ALSO

**FINDINGS**  
Of all descriptions, and shall keep constantly on hand  
a large and full assortment of the

**Best Stock in the Market.**  
Call and examine my Stock and Prices.

J. C. BAILEY.

**BOOKS! BOOKS!!**  
A large and enthusiastic supply of

**MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,**  
embracing

**Standard, Historical, Scientific**  
and

**Juvenile Books,**  
together with a choice variety of

**NEW PUBLICATIONS!**  
at the

**Regular Literary Emporium.**  
J. SUTHERLAND.

**Alexander Kid Gloves!**  
A large invoice of the above gloves this day re-  
ceived by Express, consisting of all sizes of Ladies  
and Gents.

EMITE & BOSTWICK,  
Janesville, January 21st, 1893.

**GENERAL ORDER No. 1**

**TO THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN!**

The best bought, best selected, best assorted and most  
valuable stock

**DRY GOODS**  
ever offered in Janesville, is now open to

**PUBLIC INSPECTION**  
at the

**Great Mart of McKee & Bro.**

WE have taken advantage of the recent unparal-  
leled fall in the price of gold, McKee & Bro. having  
received a large invoice of New York, for the past  
three months, was on hand and

**BOUGHT LARGELY**  
of first-class importers, who, under the influence of the  
panic,

**Sacrificed Many Desirable Goods**  
at 50 cents on the dollar of the price ruling one week  
previous. The public is aware that the cause of the  
great advance in the price of Imported Goods was the  
enormous premium on gold, to buy exchange and  
pay duties; that having declined from 74 to 38 per  
cent, or about 40 per cent on former rates, and we are  
now buying on the spot when it took place, went to

**Piles of Goods**  
the purchase of one of which would enable you to see  
the records of many of the so-called Merchants who  
blow, Hurr and Clap their hands before the public.  
We believe that no one who has seen the goods we  
played out, and that it is scarcely necessary to tell  
the public that those who are compelled to buy goods  
in small lots, and live at a loss from hand to mouth  
cannot afford to pass up such an opportunity.

**COMPETE WITH US!**  
In proof of which we offer the following:

200 yd full width New York 36 Sheetings, 30c per yd.  
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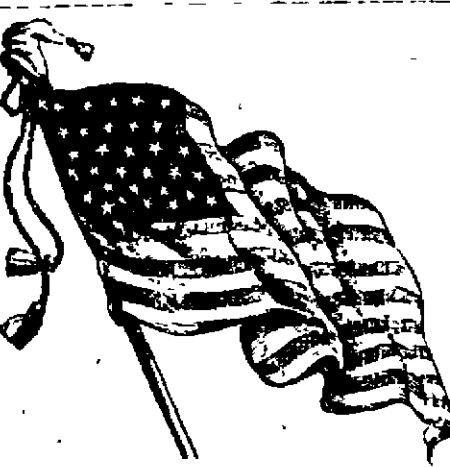
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Forever float that standard, sheet—Where breathes the foe but falls before us? With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Union State Convention.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held at the Capitol in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 17th day of August next.

On Wednesday, the 17th day of August next, on nomination candidates for state officers to be chosen at the general election in November, and to take such other action as the public welfare shall seem to demand.

The chief public question now before the country are those relating to the present war, and the proper method of dealing with the rebellion. There is no reason why those who concern substantially in opinion either, whether they may have been their opponents. We therefore cordially invite all electors to unite in the election of delegates to the state convention to be held on the following propositions:

- That the Union be preserved in its integrity;
- That the constitution and laws of the United States be enforced throughout the whole national domain;
- That the rebellion be suppressed, not by compromise with or concessions to traitors, but by the sword, whose agency they have themselves invoked;
- That the national administration should be hearty and generously supported, in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

Each delegate and assembly district will be entitled to two delegates in said state convention. The central committee recommended to the district committees that the conventions for the election of delegates be held as early as Saturday, the 8th day of August.

Madison, July 15th, 1863.

HORACE RUBLEE, JOHN P. LEWIS, S. J. TODD, D. F. COOPER, O. W. HAZLTON, J. H. MUNGER, JOHN LOCKWOOD, CHAS. ESSLING, J. W. STEWART, W. E. SMITH, State Central Committee.

The Escape of Lee and His Army.

The failure of Gen. Meade to attack and capture Lee and his forces when they crossed the Potomac, is a great disappointment. It is said that the President urged an immediate attack; and that in the council of war Gen. Sedgwick, Sickles, French, Hays and Slocum voted against Gen. Meade, Howard, Pleasanton, and Wadsworth, and Warren and Humphrey, of Meade's staff, for an attack.

Who is responsible for this failure? is now the question, and will doubtless soon be answered by some military changes. Halleck comes in for his share of the blame for not ordering Dix's army to join Meade. Dix has neither Richmond nor out of Lee's retreat.

The Copperhead Riot.

It will be observed that the two leading copperhead papers of the country, the World and the Chicago Times, faintly and perfunctorily condemn the riot in New York, while they seek to justify and palliate it. Hence it is proper to call it a copperhead riot. They say that the general government has violated the laws, therefore, those who have trampled upon the laws in New York and committed the vilest crimes known on earth, are not to be blamed. It is assumed by partisan orators and newspapers that the arrest of rebel sympathizers and the institution of martial law which have been forced upon the government in self-defense are unconstitutional. This is the excuse offered for murder, arson, robbery, and all the fiendish acts which have characterized this disgraceful mob. These acts have been committed, not against the government, but upon the persons and property of unoffending citizens. Were the officers superintending the draft responsible for that law? Yet they were attacked and beaten. What agency had the colored people in the adoption of the draft? They are subject to it, and being generally poor cannot avail themselves of the pecuniary exemption? Why have certain newspapers, the Times and Tribune, been threatened, and only saved from demolition by ample preparations for resistance, while the World, the Herald, and the Journal of Commerce were un molested though their premises were undefended? If it was a poor man's attack upon the government because of its tyranny and injustice towards them, what sense was there in destroying an Orphan's Asylum, where the children of the poor were educated and cared for? If it was to avoid the draft, not because of its injustice, but on account of the repugnance to a discharge of military duties, the fact that the rioters took up arms, risked their lives, many of them being killed, in resisting it, shows the fallacy of such an excuse.

What then was the object of these rioters? To aid Jeff Davis and Lee? They intended to aid Jeff Davis and Lee. It was a diversion in favor of the latter, and the New York rioters are properly designated as "the left wing of the rebel army." Their design was well timed and has had its expected effect. It has withdrawn five thousand troops from Meade's army; thus they crippled his advance upon the enemy, encouraged the rebels, and possibly saved them from annihilation. That was their object, and pursuing it by the methods they have, they are entitled to be called sympathizers with the rebels, and aiders and abettors of treason; those palliate their doings, who address them as "friends" and tell them their "rights" should be protected, are no better than they.

Hole-in-the-Day, the noted chief of the Chippewas, has volunteered to act against the Sioux, and his services have been accepted. Chippewa vs. Sioux is diamond cut diamond.

The Lottery of Death.

On the 4th of July, the rebel Gen. Winder issued an order for the commandant of the Libby Prison, at Richmond, to draw by lot from the federal captives under his charge, two to be executed in retaliation for the shooting of Captains William F. Corbin and F. J. McGraw, by Gen. Burnside, at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 15th of May last. The Richmond Examiner of the 8th thus describes the scene:

"Capt. Turner at once proceeded to carry out the order, and caused all the captives, 75 in number, to be assembled in a large room on the first floor. The order commanding the selection of two of them for execution was then read aloud in their presence by the captain, and the 75 names deposited in a box placed upon the table. Capt. Turner inquired if they would designate any particular person to draw from the box, and explained that the two first names drawn would be the parties selected. There was a deep silence for some moments, when one of the captains spoke and named Rev. Mr. Brown, chaplain of the 5th Maryland (Yankee) regiment, as their choice. Mr. Brown here stepped forward from three chaplains in the room, and, exhibiting considerable emotion, drew the first name from the box, written upon a piece of paper.

Without glancing at the card he handed it to Capt. Turner, who read out, "Henry Washington Sawyer, captain 1st New Jersey cavalry." Then it was a singular coincidence struck every one present, for Sawyer was the party who named Mr. Brown for the unpleasant duty he was then discharging. Great drops of sweat beaded Sawyer's brow as he stepped out from the ranks. The next name was drawn and read out as before, "John Flinn, 51st Indiana regiment," and Flinn took his place with Sawyer. The drawing over, the balance of the officers were returned to their quarters, and Sawyer and Flinn taken from the prison to the office of Gen. Winder. Sawyer was talkative, and said if it was his fate he would stand it. Flinn said but little.

The two captives had at last accounts not been executed. Possibly the rebel design of "retaliation" has been reconsidered since the news has reached Richmond that Gen. Meade has captured about a hundred rebel captains upon whom to retaliate for the proposed barbarous "retaliation." The two rebels who were executed at Sandusky by the order of Gen. Burnside were convicted of being spies, and their execution was entirely in accordance with the rules of war.

It is reported that the cabinet resolved to leave the suppression of the New York riot in the hands of the state and city authorities. If so, it decided wisely. Federal interference would doubtless have aggravated the trouble. The cabinet should have resolved to leave in the hands of the state authorities the matter of furnishing the troops required by the general government from that state. This is where the constitution of the country leaves that duty.—*Minneapolis News.*

But suppose Gov. Seymour should refuse to furnish the troops, what then?—Must the national government be entirely dependent upon the governors of the states for its armies? They might answer as did Claib. Jackson, of Missouri, and Beriah Magoffin, of Kentucky, at the beginning of the rebellion, that they would send no troops, while they gave all their aid to the rebels. The constitution does not leave the duty of supplying troops to the states; if it did how is the regular army raised? The constitution expressly gives power to congress, in the eighth section of the first article of that instrument, "to raise and support armies." The power is just as ample as "to provide and maintain a navy," which is given in the same section. The news would be glad to have the national government dependent on the states, so that the doctrine of secession might be carried out whenever its party is outvoted.

The New York World alludes to the fact that of about 160,000 troops now under Gen. Meade, only 30,000 are from the New England states, and remarks:—*Monitor.* "It is not to be disguised that this war has developed a keener prejudice against the New England states than has existed heretofore. After forming its peculiar policy upon the country, it straightway folded its hands, left the war severely alone, and took to money-making. Justly or not, the people of New England believe that the comparison of New England over this late invasion is due to the fact that the shrewd Yankees thought it would cripple a rival manufacturing state, and therefore were in no hurry to come to the rescue."

The Monitor is true to its instincts.—Anything to excite prejudice against New England is precisely to its taste and its objects. Totally ignoring the supineness of Pennsylvania, and overlooking the active sympathy of Pennsylvania copperheads with the rebel invaders of that state, it finds occasion only to censure New England and oppose the policy of the war. Why don't it hoist the rebel flag at once and exhibit the manliness of an open avowal of its real desires?

THE DRAFT NOT COUNTERMANDED.—An official circular from the provost marshal general, dated Washington, July 17th, announces that no orders have been issued countermanding the draft. An adequate force has been ordered by the government to the points where the proceedings have been interrupted. The marshals will be sustained by the military force. It is also officially announced that Gov. Seymour was fully notified of the draft in New York, and the number to be called upon.

CAPTURE OF MR. CRITTENDEN.—OF Gen. Meade's first advance the Toronto Globe says:—"Gen. Meade is a man almost unknown to fame. He was, until his sudden promotion, general of a division. To judge him by his first order of the day, he has got more common sense than all his predecessors put together; for, strange to say, the document is free from bombast, and omits both promises and threats. Neither McDowell, McClellan, Pope, Burnside nor Hooker, ever produced so modest a piece of literature."

SOME six hundred of the rebel prisoners taken at Gettysburg, and sent to Baltimore, have already taken the oath of allegiance.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Once in Colon Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, July 17. There are 6,000 troops in the city. There are no disturbances to-day. Thirty of the rioters were killed by the 7th regiment last night.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17. There are reports in this city that Charleston, S. C., has been captured. It may be true, but we can get at nothing that is reliable.

CAIRO, July 17. Special to the Journal.—There is no longer any doubt about the rebels being considerable bodies of rebels throughout West Tennessee. Gen. Pillow is said to be in command of the whole department.

A small body of rebel cavalry came into Hickman, Ky., yesterday morning, and after pillaging all the stores and helping themselves to whatever they wanted, they left. We have no troops at Hickman.

I have heard nothing important from below.

BALTIMORE, July 16.

The American, of this city, has the following report:

BRENN, Md., July 16.—The Army of the Potomac is in this vicinity. How long it will remain is of course only known to Gen. Meade. It is probable that some days will be spent recuperating both men and horses, both of whom have suffered from long and fatiguing marches and the heat of the weather. The position is one which gives the army the advantage of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and where it can be easily and abundantly fed. Lee is said to be pushing as rapidly as possible to Culpeper, and will hardly stop until beyond the Rappahannock. The necessity of feeding his army, which cannot well be accomplished at any great distance from Richmond, will hurry his movements.

A scout reports that, during Lee's retreat, the temper of the rebels, both officers and men, was despondent, and that they were in a momentary expectation of an attack from our forces, the result of which, they admitted, must be disastrous. On the arrival of Lee's advance, on Sunday week, the most earnest efforts were made to cross the river. Seven scows were built, and their light wagon trains were crossed, each scow taking one wagon and as many men as it could carry. On Tuesday and Wednesday the river fell so much that many of the infantry found it, the water being breast high. A subsequent rain again swelled the river, and it became unfordable. The rebels then commenced the building of a bridge at Falling Waters, using it for the boats they had built at Williamsport. This bridge was not finished till Monday noon, and then a grand rush took place to get across. Artillery and heavy trains—everything was moved back to the river, except the lightest artillery and a strong picket line, which held the field works thrown up along the front. On Monday night, they were driven in, and by daylight nothing was left this side but a rear guard of infantry, most of whom were captured by Buford's cavalry.

On Monday, they had not more than 40,000 or 50,000 men on this side, and, had they been attacked, they would not have made a very serious defense. Lee and his staff forded the river at 3:30 p. m., on Monday. Stuart, with his cavalry, followed about two hours later.

CAIRO, July 17. Special to Chicago Times.—Gen. Price, with a considerable force, is hovering about Helena, occasionally showing himself in close proximity to the federal lines.

Gen. Grant is on the range through Western Kentucky. A report is reported advancing from Dresden to Caledonia. At Hickman a portion of the guerrillas has possession of the town; plundering, conscripting, &c.

WASHINGTON, July 17. Special to the Chicago Tribune.—A report that Charleston had been taken is telegraphed by General Rosecrans, who derived it from his scouts at Chattanooga.

BOSTON, July 17. A letter to the Boston Herald, dated off Charleston, 12th, says: The grand and final attack was assigned for Tuesday, the 14th. The letter says everything is working well here. Morris Island is ours.

Charleston and the forts are completely besieged. Five iron-clads and fifteen gunboats are off Sumter. Ten gunboats, one 40-gun frigate, and the new ironclads, will go over the bar to-night at high water. Three more iron-clads arrived this afternoon.

Six hundred fresh men to assist in the iron-clads and gunboats, have arrived. Batteries, with heavy 200 pounder rifled guns, erected on Morris Island by our troops, will take part in the bombardment of Sumter.

CINCINNATI, July 17. Col. Runkle, with about 1,600 men, encountered Morgan's forces at Berlin, Jackson county, this afternoon. The enemy lost four killed. There was no loss on our side. Morgan moved off in an easterly direction. It is supposed that he is making for Pomperoy or for a ford near Burlington Island. The roads leading to Pomperoy are blocked with trees for fifteen miles.

Gen. Hobson's advance reached Picketon to-day, twelve hours after Morgan left. The Gazette's Portsmouth dispatch says: "The rebels on Thursday burned a steam saw mill, a bridge across the canal at Jasper, and a bridge across the Scioto above Picketon. This morning they burned a flour mill and the railroad depot at Jackson, completely sacked the town, and carried off all the horses found."

New York, July 18. Gens. Wool and Brown have been relieved of command here. Gen. Canby assumes command of the department of the east.

Miss Boyle was arrested yesterday on a charge of shooting at a policeman and soldier, and was locked up in a station-house. Judge McCann issued a writ of habeas corpus returnable at three o'clock to-day, but there being a serious infirmity in the writ, the heroine was retained, and has been removed to military quarters.

New York, July 17.

Andy Sullivan, a notorious leader of the mob in the 7th ward, has been arrested. The police, protected by the 7th regiment, are searching the houses for concealed arms.

No disturbance has occurred up to dark. The call of John Hughes, archbishop of New York, to "those persons whom the papers call rioters," is genuine. In response to it some 5,000 Irishmen assembled at his residence, including many known rioters, some of them armed.

build the superstructure every four years. Whether the majority of the people make a blunder or not, I am willing to be governed by that majority. He exhorted them to go to their homes, stop these proceedings, and support the laws, which have not been enacted against them because they were Irishmen and Catholics.

New York, July 17.

Fire Marshal Baker's estimate of the losses by fire during the late riot put over \$130,000. Between Monday, the 13th inst., and Thursday night, 34 fires occurred.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.] MORNING DISPATCHES.

CAIRO, July 17. Sixty rebel cavalry made a dash into Hickman, Wednesday night, and robbed all the stores. They staid till after daylight, yesterday, during which time a steamer landed but was not molested. Our forces now occupy the town.

New York, July 17. About three o'clock to-day, the military were withdrawn from the scene of fighting. Over 200 houses had been previously visited, and a quantity of arms seized. Not a casualty had been sustained in the 7th regiment. Gen. Gilpatrick had a long conference with Gen. Sanford to-day. It is understood to be in reference to the arrival of cavalry from Washington to patrol the city. Gen. Sanford has ordered all the liquor stores in the vicinity of the arsenal closed for three days. Cannon remain in that vicinity, with a strong guard of militia, but there is no probability they will have to be used. The military still have possession of the 13th ward on East river. Efforts to effect the withdrawal of troops from the 16th ward failed, though recommended by the governor.

Police Commissioner Acton was again notified, to-day, by some lunatics calling themselves the committee, to prepare to meet his God. Mr. Acton is not particularly affected thereby, and anticipates the exercise of the pardoning power. The prisoners captured in the city are 300 in number.

It is not positively known when the drafting will commence, but it is intimated that when it does, government will have not less than 85,000 troops in New York. All perfectly quiet now.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17. The Washington Star says: As we go to press to-day Pennsylvania avenue is wild with a rumor, alleging the reception by government, this morning, of information of the fall of Charleston. We regret to be compelled to discredit this report. A dispatch reached here from the west, stating that rebel prisoners taken say Charleston has fallen. These prisoners doubtless allude to the fall of a portion of the defenses of Morris Island.

A dispatch received this morning from Gov. Tod, who expresses the confident belief that John Morgan and his raiding band will be very shortly captured or destroyed. He is surrounded and all avenues for his escape are effectually closed against him.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, July 18.

Steamer Locust Point, from New Orleans, 11th, has arrived. The Era of the 8th announces unconditional surrender of Port Hudson, on the 7th; 5,000 prisoners, 50 pieces of artillery were taken. The garison had eaten its last mule. Loyal citizens of New Orleans are about celebrating the event with a grand torch light procession. No mention is made of any of Gen. Grant's troops reaching Port Hudson.

New York, July 18.

Stocks irregular, generally heavy and dull. Gold 125 1/2. Reading 1.09 1/2.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

A letter from headquarters army of the Potomac says that no definite information of Lee's whereabouts can be obtained. An officer just arrived at Washington states that Gen. Gregg, who crossed at Falling Waters, was out for 48 hours, but by gallant charge got off, capturing a large number of prisoners, three colors and four pieces of artillery.

New York, July 18. Flour dull, 50 lb. lower 4.95 1/2 extra state. Wheat dull, 2c lower 1.05 1/2, 21 Chicago spring; 1.14 1/2 21 Milwaukee club; 1.26 1/2 winter red, western. Corn not so firm. Oats dull 70 1/2. Whisky quiet, 45 1/2.

New York, July 18. The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, 15th, has arrived. Gen. Gilmore had commenced mining Fort Wagner. The siege is progressing favorably. Foster has taken all the fortifications on James Island, as far as Secessionville.

Everything is quiet here to-day. The 8th and 71st regiments arrived this morning. The Tribune's Washington dispatch states that several thousand rebel prisoners, en route for New York, were located south of that city to prevent the mob from being reinforced therefrom.

What Caused the New York Mob.

There need be no loss for the causes of the terrible mob which has disgraced New York city. The speeches of the copperhead orators and the issues of the press, have for months been of just the character to excite the demonstrations, which have taken place. If any of our readers doubt this, let them read the following specimen editorial, full of lying insinuations and disloyal malice, which appeared in the World on Friday last:

A MYSTERIOUS DRAFT.

The draft, which commences in this city to-day, and which is to be enforced all over the north, promises to be a very mysterious business. Instead of ordering a general conscription, and publicly apportioning the quotas to the several states, the administration has privately notified the several district provost marshals, and the drafting has begun without the knowledge or information of the public. We believe this secret way of doing business commenced in Russia and Austria, but is quite a new thing in this free country.

So far, we have no assurance that it is to be an equal conscription. From the number actually drafted in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, it would seem that the call was for 300,000 men; but the number required of the counties of Essex and Warren is on a basis of 400,000. According to the Tribune the number New York city must raise is 26,000, which is conscripting at the rate of 600,000, for the whole north. Can it be that the administration has so much more confidence in New York copperheads than New England republicans that it calls for more of the former than the latter? This is really a serious matter, and in the absence of any official announcement by the government of the number of men it requires, how do we know but what the secret instructions of the provost marshals are to conscript heavily in the democratic districts and lightly in the republican districts.

Of course it is incredible that they should do this injustice; but the secrecy which marks the machinery of the draft naturally excites comment and uneasiness.

A secretary of war, who, on an occasion of great national rejoicing for victories won, in small secluded enough and prejudiced enough to malign the majority of his fellow citizens and apply to them an opprobrious epithet, as Mr. Stanton did at the arsenal the other evening, is equal to any injustice towards the people he dislikes. President Lincoln has issued a number of unnecessary and mischievous proclamations, but we think one on this subject is very much needed to avoid misapprehension.

The New York Herald of Saturday also alludes to a speech delivered by Mr. Chauncey C. Burr at a peace democratic ward meeting in the 20th ward, which was so sedition in its tone that even the Herald felt called upon to rebuke it in the following terms. It says:

The speech of Chauncey C. Burr, and his reception at the meeting in the 20th ward on Thursday evening are calculated to stir up a mob like-spirit in this city. If Mr. Burr is not careful he will raise a storm that will terminate in insurrection and bloody scenes in this city. When this mob spirit is once started no person can tell where it will end or who will be sacrificed by its vengeance. Whilst Mr. Burr poured out his invective, counselled resistance to our national authorities, and appealed to the passions of the assemblage, he still declared himself a democrat, and would have us understand that he is one of the leaders. But his speech was anything but democratic in tone, and it shows great lack of statesmanship in the leaders of the democratic party in this city in allowing such blustering men as Burr to assume to set themselves up as leaders of the party in a crisis like the present.

At the same meeting another speaker, a degenerate son of the venerable Dr. Spring, made use of such language as this:

The administration now feels itself in want of more men to replace those it has slaughtered, and to aid in upholding its despotism, and for this purpose has ordered the conscription. They themselves will never fight; they will lie and steal and tyrannize over the people, but never fight. We do not know that these men anticipated the scenes of riot and bloodshed which have ensued, but they were the natural results of such appeals as they and others like them have been in the habit of making to the ignorant and brutal throngs who have gathered to hear them.

A Book for the People.

We have had "North" and "South" side views of slavery, but in Mrs. Kemble's journal of a residence on a Georgia plantation, there is presented a plain and undisguised inside view, that every man, woman and child in the northern states ought to read. Mrs. Frances A. Kemble is a lady who occupies a high position in American and English society. Whoever has heard her readings of Shakespeare, must acknowledge that she has not a superior in that art. She spent six months in 1838-9 on her husband's plantations in Georgia, and this journal consists of letters made up from the diary which she kept of her every day's observations and experiences, written to Mrs. Elizabeth Dwight Sedgwick, of Massachusetts. She states what she sees and hears, and her views of the same. It is the best exposition of what that "sum of the villians" is that has ever been written.

A fair example of her style and observation, is the following from pages 218-9: "In the afternoon I drove to pay a visit to old Mrs. A., the lady proprietress, whose estate immediately adjoins ours.

On driving through my neighbor's grounds, I was disgusted more than I can express with the miserable negro huts of her people! They were not fit to shelter cattle—they were not fit to shelter anything, for they were literally in holes, and as we used to say of our stockings at school, too bad to darn. To be sure, I will say in excuse for their old mistresses, her own habitation was but a very few degrees less ruinous and disgusting. What would any of your Yankee farmers say to such abodes?

When I think of the white houses, the green blinds, and the flower plants of the villages in New England, and look at these dwellings of lay fifth and insect degradation, it does seem amazing to think that physical and moral conditions so widely opposite should be found among people occupying a similar place in the social scale of the same country. The northern farmer, however, thinks it no shame to work, the southern planter does; and there begins and ends the difference.

Industry, man's crown of honor elsewhere, here is his badge of utter degradation; and so comes all by which I am here surrounded—pride, profligacy, idleness, cruelty, cowardice, ignorance, squalor, dirt and ineffable abasement."

From the Cumberland River.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Paul Young, of this city, a member of Company E, 22d regiment, who has been detailed to a position on the gunboat Silver Lake, which is on duty on the Cumberland river, above Nashville. The letter is dated July 10th, and details some of their experiences with the guerrillas on the banks of the river:

"Coming down we had some fifty shots fired at us by guerrillas, two or three shots in a place. No one was hurt on our side, and whether we hurt any of them we could not tell. They would lie down on some hill behind stumps, or anything that would conceal themselves, fire at us and then run. They did not stop to fire twice. The first we could see of them, would be the smoke of their guns, and bullets would come spitting on the boat. They were undoubtedly citizens living on the river, as all the shots fired at us were from squirrel rifles and shot guns. One gun fired at us was loaded with pieces of nails and screws. We made them haul whenever they did fire on us, we sent iron faster than they could return it. Miles and myself sat on the hurricane deck watching for them when we were fired on from the very place we were watching, but could not see anything. Five balls struck on the deck, all around us, and several went by us over into the water, but as good luck would have it not one touched us. You may think me careless, but I did not think there was any danger at the time, and being second in command have to be up there more or less. There is no more danger than there is below, as most of the shots are fired there, because there are more men there.

Yesterday we came up here, and shall go back to-day. Between here and Nashville there is no danger, as our troops are too close for them."

In the city of Portland, Maine, one third of the quota of that city were drafted on Monday, very quietly, and the conscripts are good humoredly receiving the congratulations of their friends.

COTTON FROM UTAH.—The Rocky Mountain News, published at Denver, Colorado territory, has the following interesting and important item in its issue of June 12th. It says:

"The largest freight train ever seen crossing the plains, passed Cottonwood a few days ago. It numbered 600 wagons, freighted with cotton from Utah for the states."

Five hundred ordinary freighting wagons would carry at least 3,000 bales of cotton.

WOODS ON FIRE.—\$1,000,000 WORTH OF PINE TIMBER DESTROYED.—It is said that the woods north of us, and in the vicinity of Lake Superior, are all on fire to the extent that a million or more dollars worth of pine timber have already been destroyed. It has had it already to render the atmosphere even here, very smoky, and to give the aspect of nature much that of Indian Summer.—*Clark County Advocate.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Important to Cane Growers!

THE subscriber having obtained the right to manufacture

Neal's Patent Evaporator, for the state of Wisconsin, respectfully invites all persons to call at his shop and examine the model—Special Information furnished from an experienced trip maker from Ohio.

Shop over Dana & Carle's store. J. H. HAYES, Jr. 1314 1/2

July 15th, 1863.

PIG IRON!

ONE HUNDRED TONS best quality No. 1 Lake Superior Pig Iron, received and for sale in lots to suit.

111 COUTHMAN, Agent, Erie street, foot of Main street, Milwaukee, Wis. July 10th, 1863.

Journal of a Residence

ON A GEORGIAN PLANTATION, BY FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE, just received and for sale at

1113 1/2 SUTHERLAND'S, STATE OF WISCONSIN—HOCK COUNTY, ES. COUNTY JUDGE'S OFFICE, City of Janesville.

APPLICATION having been made to me, the undersigned county judge of said county, by R. H. Trust and four other citizens, residents of said county, and subject to military duty, who have subscribed a call for the organization of a volunteer artillery company, to-wit: 11. Clayton, 22.2 of the Eastern, Law of this state for 1863, to take the necessary preliminary steps for that purpose; by virtue of said application and said law, I hereby appoint the said R. H. Trust to open a book in which he shall enter the names of the persons so volunteering, and I hereby designate half-pay for every volunteer, and order that the names of those given by the publication of this order for ten days in the Janesville Daily Gazette, a daily paper published in said county, on July 17th, 1863.

AMOS P. PRICHARD, County Judge.

Another Gift Bookstore

AT THE JANESVILLE LITERARY EMPORIUM.

THE PETER MYERS BOOKSTORE

Thrown in the Shade.

NO HUMBUG.

No Brass Jewelry for Presents.

Those wishing to purchase

Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer Books, &c., for the next two weeks, can have them at from

25 TO 50 CENTS PER BOOK CHAPMAN

at my store than on the published list of the gift store in Myers' block. I will also make each purchaser a

Present of one Quire of Note Paper, worth 20 cents; thus the purchaser will

Save from 25 to 50 Cents Cash

on every purchase, and get one quire of good paper in lieu of present of jewelry which is most business like and very little if any value at all.

BE SURE AND CALL

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Emporium Gift Bookstore

If you want to

SAVE YOUR MONEY

In making purchases. JAMES SUTHERLAND, Janesville, July 16th, 1863.

THE ONLY GENUINE

PITTS' THRESHING MACHINES,



The Daily Gazette.  
City of Janesville.  
Saturday Evening, July 18, 1863.  
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Union State Convention.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held at the Capitol in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 15th day of August next, to nominate candidates for state officers to be chosen at the general election in November, and to take such other action as the public welfare shall seem to demand.

The chief public questions now before the country are those relating to the present war, and the proper method of dealing with the rebellion. There is no reason why those who concur substantially in opinion on these subjects should not now act together politically, whatever may have been their antecedents. We therefore cordially invite all electors to unite in the election of delegates to the state convention afore said who approve of the following propositions:

- That the Union be preserved in its integrity.
- That the constitution and laws of the United States be enforced throughout the whole national domain.
- That the rebellion be suppressed, not by compromise with or concessions to traitors, but by the sword, whose agency they have themselves invoked.
- That the national administration should be strictly and vigorously supported, in its efforts to put down the rebellion.
- That such senate and assembly districts will be entitled to two delegates in said state convention.
- The central committee recommend to the district committees that the conventions for the election of delegates be held as early as Saturday, the 9th day of August.

Madison, July 18, 1863.  
JOHN P. LEWIS,  
JOHN R. BUELL,  
S. J. TODD,  
G. W. HAZELTON,  
JOHN LOCKWOOD,  
J. W. STEWART,  
W. E. SMITH,  
State Central Committee.

The Escape of Lee and His Army.

The failure of Gen. Meade to attack and capture Lee and his forces when they crossed the Potomac, is a great disappointment. It is said that the President urged an immediate attack; and that in the council of war Gen. Sedgwick, Sickles, French, Hays and Slocum voted against Gen. Meade, Howard, Pleasanton, and Wadsworth, and Warren and Humphrey, of Meade's staff, for an attack.

The Copperhead Riot.

It will be observed that the two leading copperhead papers of the country, the World and the Chicago Times, faintly and perfunctorily condemn the riot in New York, while they seek to justify and palliate it. Hence it is proper to call it a copperhead riot. They say that the general government has violated the laws, therefore, those who have trampled upon the laws in New York and committed the vilest crimes known on earth, are not to be blamed. It is assumed by partisan orators and newspapers that the arrest of rebel sympathizers and the institution of martial law which have been forced upon the government in self-defense are unconstitutional. This is the excuse offered for murder, arson, robbery, and all the fiendish acts which have characterized this disgraceful mob. These acts have been committed, not against the government, but upon the persons and property of unoffending citizens. Were the officers superintending the draft responsible for that law? Yet they were attacked and beaten. What agency had the colored people in the adoption of the draft? They are subject to it, and being generally poor cannot avail themselves of the pecuniary exemption? Why have certain newspapers, the Times and Tribune, been threatened, and only saved from demolition by ample preparations for resistance, while the World, the Herald, and the Journal of Commerce were un molested through their premises were undefended? If it was a poor man's attack upon the government because of its tyranny and injustice towards them, what sense was in destroying an Orphan's Asylum, where the children of the poor were educated and cared for? If it was to avoid the draft, not because of its injustice, but on account of the repugnance to a discharge of military duties, the fact that the rioters took up arms, risked their lives, many of them being killed, in resisting it, shows the fallacy of such an excuse.

What then was the object of these rioters? What did they mean? They intended to aid Jeff Davis and Lee. It was a diversion in favor of the latter, and the New York rioters are properly designated as "the left wing of the rebel army." Their design was well timed and has had its expected effect. It has withdrawn five thousand troops from Meade's army; thus crippled his advance upon the enemy, encouraged the rebels, and possibly saved them from annihilation. That was their object, and pursuing it by the methods they have, they are entitled to be called sympathizers with the rebels, and aiders and abettors of treason; those palliate their doings, who address them as "friends," and tell them that their "rights" should be protected, are no better than they.

Hole-in-the-Day, the noted chief of the Chippewas, has volunteered to act against the Sioux, and his services have been accepted. Chippewas vs. Sioux is diamond cut diamond.

The Lottery of Death.  
On the 4th of July, the rebel Gen. Winder issued an order for the commandant of the Libby Prison, at Richmond, to draw by lot, from the federal captives under his charge, two to be executed in retaliation for the shooting of Captains William F. Corbin and F. J. McGraw, by Gen. Burnside, at Sandusky, Ohio, on the 15th of May last. The Richmond Examiner of the 8th thus describes the scene:

"Capt. Turner at once proceeded to carry out the order, and caused all the captives, 75 in number, to be assembled in a large room on the first floor. The order commanding the selection of two of them for execution was then read aloud in their presence by the captain, and the 75 names deposited in a box placed upon the table. Capt. Turner inquired if they would designate any particular person to draw from the box, and explained that the two first names drawn would be the parties selected. There was a deep silence for some moments, when one of the captives spoke and named Rev. Mr. Brown, chaplain of the 5th Maryland (Yankee) regiment, as their choice. Mr. Brown here stepped forward from three captives in the room, and, evincing considerable emotion, drew the first name from the box, written upon a piece of paper.

Without glancing at the card he handed it to Capt. Turner, who read out, 'Henry Washington Sawyer, captain 1st New Jersey cavalry.' Then it was a singular coincidence struck upon the name Mr. Brown was the party who named Mr. Brown for execution. Great drops of sweat beaded Sawyer's brow as he stepped out from the ranks. The next name was drawn and read out as before, 'John Finn, 51st Indiana regiment,' and Finn took his place with Sawyer. The drawing over, the balance of the officers were returned to their quarters, and Sawyer and Finn taken from the prison to the office of Gen. Winder. Sawyer was talkative, and said if it was his fate he would stand it. Finn said but little.

The two captives had at last accounts not been executed. Possibly the rebel design of "retaliation" has been reconsidered since the news has reached Richmond that Gen. Meade has captured about a hundred rebel captives upon whom to retaliate for the proposed barbarous "retaliation." The two rebels who were executed at Sandusky by the order of Gen. Burnside were convicted of being spies, and their execution was entirely in accordance with the rules of war.

It is reported that the cabinet resolved to leave the suppression of the New York riot in the hands of the state and city authorities. If so, it decided wisely. Federal interference would doubtless have aggravated the trouble. The cabinet should now resolve to also leave in the hands of the state authorities the matter of furnishing the troops required by the general government for the state. This is where the constitution of the country leaves that duty. Milwaukee News.

But suppose Gov. Seymour should refuse to furnish the troops, what then? Must the national government be entirely dependent upon the governors of the states for its armies? They might answer as did Claib. Jackson, of Missouri, and Beriah Magoffin, of Kentucky, at the beginning of the rebellion, that they would send no troops, while they gave all their aid to the rebels. The constitution does not leave the duty of supplying troops to the states; if it did how is the regular army raised? The constitution expressly gives power to congress, in the eighth section of the first article of that instrument, "to raise and support armies." The power is just as ample as "to provide and maintain a navy," which is given in the same section. The News would be glad to have the national government dependent on the states, so that the doctrine of secession might be carried out whenever its party is outvoted.

The New York World alludes to the fact that of about 160,000 troops now under Gen. Meade, only 30,000 are from the New England states, and remarks:—  
"It is not to be disguised that this war has developed a keener prejudice against the New England states than has existed heretofore. After forming its peculiar policy upon the country, it straightway folded its hands, left the war severely alone, and took to money-making. Justly or not, the people of Pennsylvania believe that the compromise of New England over this late invasion is due to the fact that the shrewd Yankees thought it would cripple a rival manufacturing state, and therefore were in no hurry to come to the rescue."

The Monitor is true to its instincts.—Anything to excite prejudice against New England is precisely to its taste and its objects. Totally ignoring the sapientness of Pennsylvania, and overlooking the active sympathy of Pennsylvania copperheads with the rebel invaders of that state, it finds occasion only to censure New England and oppose the policy of the war. Why don't it hoist the rebel flag at once and exhibit the malice of an open avowed ally of its real desires?

THE DRAFT NOT COUNTERMAINED.—An official circular from the provost marshal general, dated Washington, July 17th, announces that no orders have been issued countermanding the draft. An adequate force has been ordered by the government to the points where the proceedings have been interrupted. The marshals will be assisted by the military force. It is also officially announced that Gov. Seymour was fully notified of the draft in New York, and the number to be called upon.

BY TELEGRAPH.  
REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.  
New York, July 17.  
There are 6,000 troops in the city. There are no disturbances today. Thirty of the rioters were killed by the 7th regiment last night.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.  
Special to the Journal.—There is no longer any doubt about there being considerable bodies of rebels throughout West Tennessee. Gen. Pillow is said to be in command of the whole department.

BALTIMORE, July 16.  
The American, of this city, has the following special:  
BETHLEHEM, Md., July 16.—The Army of the Potomac is in this vicinity. How long it will remain is of course only known to Gen. Meade. It is probable that some day will be spent recuperating both men and horses, both of whom have suffered from long and fatiguing marches and the heat of the weather. The position is one which gives the army the advantage of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and where it can be easily and abundantly fed. Lee is said to be pushing as rapidly as possible to Culpeper, and will hardly stop until beyond the Rappahannock. The necessity of feeding his army, which cannot well be accomplished at any great distance from Richmond, will hurry his movements.

A scout reports that, during Lee's retreat, the temper of the rebels, both officers and men, was despondent, and they were in momentary expectation of an attack from four forces, the result of which they admitted, must be disastrous. On the arrival of Lee's advance on Sunday week, the most arduous efforts were made to cross the river. Seven scows were built, and their light wagon trains were crossed, each scow taking one wagon and as many men as it could carry. On Tuesday and Wednesday the river fell so much that many of the infantry forded it, the water being breast high. A subsequent rain again swelled the river, and it became unfordable. The rebels then commenced the building of a bridge at Falling Waters, using it for the boats they had built at Williamsport. This bridge was not finished till Monday noon, and then a grand rush took place to get across. Artillery and heavy trains—everything—was moved back to the river, except the lightest artillery and a strong picket line, which held the field works thrown up along the front. On Monday night, they were driven in, and by daylight nothing was left this side but a rear guard of infantry, most of whom were captured by Buford's cavalry.

On Monday they had not more than 40,000 of 50,000 men on this side, and, had they been attacked, they would not have made a very serious defense. Lee and his staff forded the river at 3:30 p. m., on Monday. Stuart, with his cavalry, followed about two hours later.

Cairo, July 17.  
Special to Chicago Times.—Gen. Price, with a considerable force, is hovering about Helena, occasionally showing himself in close proximity to the federal lines. Guerrillas are on the rampage through Western Kentucky. A party is reported advancing from Dresden to Caledonia. At Hickman a portion of the guerrillas has possession of the town; plundering, conscripting, &c.

WASHINGTON, July 17.  
Special to the Chicago Tribune.—A report that Charleston had been taken is telegraphed by General Rosecrans, who derived it from his scouts at Chattanooga.

BOSTON, July 17.  
A letter to the Boston Herald, dated off Charleston, 12th, says:  
The grand and final attack was assigned for Tuesday, the 14th. The letter says everything is working well here. Morris Island is ours.

CHARLESTON and the forts are completely besieged. Five iron-clads and fifteen gunboats are off Sumter. Ten gunboats, one 40 gun frigate, and the new Ironsides, will go over the bar to-night at high water. Three more iron-clads arrived this afternoon.

build the superstructure every four years. Whether the majority of the people make a blunder or not, I am willing to go to govern by that majority. He exhorted them to go to their homes, stop these proceedings, and support the laws, which have not been enacted against them because they were Irishmen and Catholics.

New York, July 17.  
Fire Marshal Baker's estimate of the losses by fire during the late riot foot up over \$430,000. Between Monday, the 13th inst., and Thursday night, 34 fires occurred.

To-Day's Report.  
[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]  
MORNING DISPATCHES.  
CAIRO, July 17.  
Sixty rebel cavalry made a dash into Hickman, Wednesday night, and robbed all the stores. They staid till after daylight, yesterday, during which time a steam train was not molested. Our forces now occupy the town.

New York, July 17.  
About three o'clock, to-day, the military were withdrawn from the scene of fighting. Over 200 houses had been previously visited, and a quantity of arms seized. Not a casualty has been sustained in the 7th regiment. Gen. Kilpatrick had a long conference with Gen. Sanford, to day. It is understood to be in reference to the arrival of cavalry from Washington to patrol the city. Gen. Sanford has ordered all the liquor stores in the vicinity of the arsenal closed for three days. Cannon remain in that vicinity, with a strong guard of militia, but there is no probability they will have to be used. The military still have possession of the 13th ward on East river. Efforts to effect the withdrawal of troops from the 16th ward failed, though recommended by the governor.

Police Commissioner Acton was again notified, to day, by some lunatics calling themselves the committee, to prepare to meet his God. Mr. Acton is not particularly affected thereby, and anticipates the exercise of the pardoning power. The prisoners captured in the city are 300 in number.

It is not positively known when the drafting will commence, but it is intimated that then it does, government will have not less than 35,000 troops in New York. All perfectly quiet now.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.  
The Washington Star says: As we go to press to-day Pennsylvania avenue is wild with a rumor, alleging the reception by government, this morning, of information of the fall of Charleston. We regret to be compelled to discredit this report. A dispatch reached here from the west, stating that rebel prisoners taken say Charleston has fallen. These prisoners doubtless allude to the fall of a portion of the defenses of Morris Island.

A dispatch received this morning from Gov. Tod, who expresses the confident belief that John Morgan and his raiding band will be very shortly captured or destroyed. He is surrounded and all avenues for his escape are effectually closed against him.

STOCKS irregular, generally heavy and dull. Gold 125 1/2. Reading 1.09 1/2.

probraus party epithet, as Mr. Stanton did at the senate the other evening, is equal to any injustice towards the people he dislikes. President Lincoln has issued a number of unnecessary and mischievous proclamations, but we think one on this subject is very much needed to avoid misapprehension.

The New York Herald of Saturday also alludes to a speech delivered by Mr. Chauncey C. Barr at a peace democratic ward-meeting in the 20th ward, which was so sedition in its tone that even the Herald felt called upon to rebuke it in the following terms. It says:

The speech of Chauncey C. Barr, and its reception at the meeting in the 20th ward on Thursday evening are calculated to stir up a mob like-spirit in this city. If Mr. Barr is not careful he will raise a storm that will terminate in insurrection and bloody scenes in this city. When this mob spirit is once started, no person can tell where it will end or who will be sacrificed by its vengeance. Whilst Mr. Barr poured out his invective, counselled resistance to our national authorities, and appealed to the passions of the assemblage, he still declared himself a democrat, and would have us understand that he is one of the leaders. But his speech was anything but democratic in tone, and it shows a great lack of statesmanship in the leaders of the democratic party in this city in allowing such blistering men as Barr to assume to set themselves up as leaders of the party in a crisis like the present.

An the same meeting another speaker, a degenerate son of the venerable Dr. Spring, made use of such language as this:

The administration now feels itself in want of more men to replace those it has slaughtered, and to aid in upholding its despotism, and for this purpose has ordered the conscription. They themselves will never fight; they will lie and steal and tyrannize over the people, but never fight.

We do not know that these men anticipated the scenes of riot and bloodshed which have ensued, but they were the natural results of such appeals as they and others like them have been in the habit of making to the ignorant and brutal throngs who have gathered to hear them.

A Book for the People.  
We have had "North" and "South" side views of slavery, but in Mrs. Kemble's journal of a residence on a Georgia plantation, there is presented a plain and undisguised inside view, that every man, woman and child in the northern states ought to read. Mrs. Frances A. Kemble is a lady who occupies a high position in American and English society. Whoever has heard her readings of Shakespeare, must acknowledge that she has not a superior in that art. She spent six months in 1839-9 on her husband's plantations in Georgia, and this journal consists of letters made up from the diary which she kept of her every day's observations and experiences, written to Mrs. Elizabeth Wright Sedgewick, of Massachusetts. She states what she sees and hears, and her views of the same. It is the best exposition of what that "sum of the villians" is that has ever been written.

A fair example of her style and observation, is the following from pages 248-9:

"In the afternoon I drove to pay a visit to old Mrs. A., the lady proprietress, whose estate immediately adjoins ours. On driving through my neighbor's grounds, I was disgusted more than I can express with the miserable negro hags of her people. They were not fit to shelter cattle—they were literally in holes, and were used to say of our stockings at school, 'too good to darn.' To be sure, I will say in excuse for their old mistress, her own habitation was but a very few degrees less ruinous and disgusting. What would one of your Yankee farmers say to such abodes? When I think of the white houses, the green blinds, and the flower plates of the villages in New England, and look at these dwellings of lazy filth and inert degradation, it does seem amazing to think that physical and moral conditions so widely opposite should be found among people occupying a similar place in the social scale of the same country. The northern farmer, however, thinks it no shame to work, the southern planter does; and there begins and ends the difference. Industry, man's own glory and honor elsewhere, is here his badge of utter degradation; and so comes all of which I am here surrounded—pride, prodigality, idleness, cruelty, cowardice, ignorance, squalor, dirt and ineffable abasement."

COTTON FROM UTAH.—The Rocky Mountain News, published at Denver, Colorado territory, has the following interesting and important item in its issue of June 12th. It says:

The largest freight train ever seen crossing the plains, passed Cottonwood a few days ago. It numbered 500 wagons, freighted with cotton from Utah for the states.

Five hundred ordinary freight wagons would carry at least 3,000 bales of cotton.

WOODS ON FIRE.—\$1,000,000 WORTH OF PINE TIMBER DESTROYED.—It is said that the woods north of us, and in the vicinity of Lake Superior, are all on fire to the extent that a million or more dollars' worth of pine timber have already been destroyed. It has had the effect to render the atmosphere even here, very smoky, and to give the aspect of nature much that of Indian Summer.—Clark County Advocate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.  
Important to Cane Growers!  
The subscriber having obtained the right to manufacture...

NEAL'S PATENT EVAPORATOR,  
For the state of Wisconsin, respectively invites all persons to call at his shop and examine the model. Special information furnished from an experienced syrup maker from Ohio.

PIG IRON!  
ONE HUNDRED TONS best quality No. 1 Lake Superior Pig Iron, received and for sale in lots to suit.

JOURNAL OF A RESIDENCE  
ON A GEORGIA PLANTATION,  
BY FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE, just received and for sale at...

GEORGIAN PLANTATION,  
BY FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE, just received and for sale at...

SPECIAL NOTICES.  
METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOKSTORE  
WILL OPEN ON  
Thursday, July 16th, 1863,  
for two weeks only, in  
Peter Myers' Block,  
next to the Golden Mortar. This is the largest and most liberally conducted establishment west of New York.

At this establishment you can get any book you may desire—Books in every part of Literature. And you have the advantage of receiving with each book that you buy

A HANDSOME PRESENT  
Fifty Cents to One Hundred Dollars  
which is given with each book. All books are sold at publishers prices in this city, including all the Standard Works, all descriptions of Photographic Albums, all styles of Bibles and Prayer Books, all the latest Publications, all the Varieties of Gift Books, all Patterns of Port Folios. Books for all classes, upon all subjects, in every style of binding, and in endless variety.

Remember that in purchasing books at the Metropolitan Gift Book Store you pay no more than you would at any other establishment, and have the advantage of receiving with each book you buy

ONE TRIAL will convince Book Buyers that the place to make their purchases is at the METROPOLITAN. Our stock of Photographic Albums, Bibles and Prayer Books is the largest in the city, and will be sold at THE LOWEST PUBLISHERS' PRICES, and a gift with each purchase varying from fifty cents to one hundred dollars.

See our Large Descriptive Catalogue. J. H. BALCH, Agent. J. H. BALCH, Agent.

DUCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY KILLER  
Supplies a want felt by every good housekeeper. Every shoot will kill a quart where flies are thick. Remember it is DUCHER'S that does this, and refuse the cheap imitations that are offered. The real article is for sale by all respectable Druggists.

HAIR DYE, HAIR DYE!  
Bachelor's Celebrated Hair Dye  
is the Best in the World. The Only Harmless, True and Reliable Dye Known.

This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red Rusty or Gray Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, vigorously restoring its natural color, and receding the ill effects of Dyes. (See Colored Hair.) WILLIAM A. BACHMAN, Druggist, 42nd St. N. Y. Bachelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.















The 22d DAY OF AUGUST, 1867,  
at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day,  
following described mortgaged premises; to wit:  
that certain place, parcel or tract of land situate  
in the city of Jacksonville, Florida, bounded by  
the streets of Jackson and Washington, and  
between the streets of Winchester and known and distinguished  
as the undivided one half of lot two (2), Mitchell  
in addition to Jacksonville, according to the recorded

the last quarter of section thirty-four (34); town  
of (3), range twelve (12) east, containing twenty  
acres, be the same more or less.—Dated July 7th, 1863.  
WILLIAM McBRIDE, Referee.

1863.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Emmanuel C Raigard, against Phoebe Allan, Louisa Allan  
and John Allan.

Plaintiff, vs. Defendants.

Sheweth, that by virtue of the judgment of fore-  
closure and sale rendered in the above entitled ac-  
tion on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1863—in favor of the  
named plaintiff and against the above named  
defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell at public au-  
ction, to the highest bidder, the premises hereunto  
before named, in said state, in the city of Janesville,

THE 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1883,  
at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day,  
the following described mortgaged premises, to wit:  
A certain lot or parcel of land, together with the buildings  
thereon, being in the county of Walworth and state of Wis-  
consin, and known and described as the southwest  
quarter of the southeast quarter and the southeast  
quarter of the southeast quarter of section  
(6), also the west half of the northwest quarter of  
section number seven (7), all in township number one  
north, of range number fifteen (15) east; and also  
a certain lot or parcel of land, together with the buildings  
thereon, being in the county of Rock and state of Wis-  
consin, and known and described as the south half of the  
southeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the  
southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section

burger driven (11). In township number one (1) north-  
western corner fourteen (14) said, "containing one  
square mile or thereabouts, may be conveyed by deed  
lawfully and judgment and coats of sale, and as many  
said separately without material injury to the par-  
ties interested." Dated July 28, 1863.

WILLIAM P. FENNER, Sheriff of  
BENNETT, CARSDEN & GIBBS, Rock County, Wis.  
Jy1007 w  
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

**AN ORDINANCE,** Recd  
to regulate the building of Railway Bridge, over  
Western avenue and Claron street, fourth ward, city  
of Janesville. Jy1007 w  
Be it remembered that the Board of Aldermen of the  
City of Janesville do hereby ordain, that the Chicago and Northwestern  
Railway Company, be and they are hereby authorized to

[illegible]

Ordinance No. 3. Said bridges shall each be built of stone, or  
 masonry and iron, combined, and with a single span arch  
 section over said bridge of thirty feet and as describ-  
 ed in the following section of this ordinance. Filed July 2d  
 1883. J. H. B. TREADWELL, Mayor.  
 Attest: G. H. WILLIAMS, City Clerk. 1883.

**AN ORDINANCE,**  
 to regulate an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to  
 regulate the building of Railway Bridges over Western  
 avenue and Claron street, fourth ward, city of  
 Evansville," passed April 30, 1883.  
 Passed by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Evansville,  
 Indiana, this 1st day of August, 1883.

Section 1. That an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance  
 to regulate the building of Railway Bridges over Western  
 avenue and Claron street, fourth ward, city of  
 Evansville," passed April 30, 1883, be and the same shall be  
 in full force and effect from and after the date of the  
 passage of this ordinance.

...the same," passed April 30, 1863, and that the same is hereby repealed.—Passed May 2, 1863.

W. B. TREAT, Mayor.

Attest, G. H. WILLISTON, City Clerk. 956284

**CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.**

William G. Gray vs. Alvin Miller, L. Fifield, D. Fifield, William Jackson, A. A. Alden and Almon Calkins.

For purchase and by virtue of the judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled cause, do hereby return and sell to the highest bidder, concerned plaintiff and against the defendants above named, all that offer for sale and sell at public auction, to wit: The premises above described, on the east side of the Rock House, on Main street, in the city of Cassville, Cassville county, on

**THE 20th DAY OF JULY, 1863.**

At the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of that day

following described mortgaged premises, to wit:  
that tract of land situated in the town of Harmony,  
County of Rock, State of Missouri, containing  
more or less than one acre, more or less, situate  
in the southeast quarter of section No thirty-one (31),  
range No three (3), T. 2 N., R. 10 E., S. 18 N., containing  
more or less than one acre, more or less, being

T. 2 N. EMBERT, Sheriff  
COUNTY OF ROCK COUNTY, MISSOURI.  
Plaintiff's Attorney. Jcdw

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

I, Smith, puf, act Stephen C Spaulding and others,  
do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and  
correct copy of the original as filed in the clerk's  
office pursuant and by virtue of a judgment of fore-  
closure and sale rendered in the above entitled cause  
on the 6th day of June, 1888, the undersigned,  
a free specially appointed by said court for such pur-

THE 10th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1893,

O'clock P.M., all that parcel of real estate hereby described as follows: eight acres of land off from north side of a parcel of land bounded as follows:--

Beginning at the northeast corner of section thirty or section thirty (30), in township three (3) north, range thirteen (13) east, in Rock county, Wisconsin; thence in the center of the Janesville and Milton road south one-half mile to a point; thence following the links from the section line on the north side of section; thence east parallel with the section line to the north side of said section--30 sixty-nine and nine-tenths feet; thence south along the section line to the south and south quarter section line of said section; thence south six hundred and thirty-three feet and six inches and sixth parts; thence west and

[illegible]

THE 100th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863.

or beginning containing 14 acres, excepting and  
aving therefrom a strip of land 2 rods wide on the  
and south side of the said lot, "Date May 6th,  
W. A. LAWRENCE,  
Clerk.  
Referred, etc.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY

Nelson Grimes, plaintiff, Agent Nelson L. Route and \_\_\_\_\_  
versus his wife, Elsie F. Rouse and \_\_\_\_\_. Mousie his  
wife, Ward C. Spaulding and David. Neggle, defend-  
ants.

Judge of Wisconsin, to each of the above defendants

You are hereby summoned and required to answer  
the complaint of the plaintiff in the within which  
is filed in the office of the clerk of said court May  
1903, and of which a copy is herewith served upon  
and to serve a copy of your answer to said com-  
plaint within twenty days after the service here-  
upon. Within twenty days after the service here-

clusive of the day of such service; and if you fall  
over the said complaint within the time aforesaid,  
you shall be deemed to have applied to said court  
for relief demanded in the complaint.  
D.W. STAMPE. B. K. WHITON, PRINTER.  
ANOTHER ASSORTMENT  
of  
**Wall Papers!**  
embracing some styles not before exhibited  
in this city, and not needed at  
SUTTONS LAND'S PAPER STORE.  
**New Books.**  
SUTTONS DIARY, NORTH AND SOUTH,  
AND THE PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE,  
FROM FURNACE.

EDS C. KEER PAPERS, Vol 2  
NATIONAL ALMANAC  
OF DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY, (Kiwana)  
LAME, by Willie Collins.  
POMEY JOURNAL, by Bayard Taylor,  
ES AND SPLASHES, for sale by  
India-wagon NOBLEY & BROTHER

---

A Magnificent Lot of  
**PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.**  
received and for sale cheaper than ever be-  
fore at  
SUTHERLAND'S.